MORE CABINET GOSSIP. THE SOUTHERN MEMBER TO COMI

FROM MY MARYLAND,

fames A. Gary Most Likely to Be on Mc-Kinley's Slate-Alger of Michigan Hay-ing Seen Slated, It Is Thought That Wisconsin Will Not Be Represented. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18,-Judge Nathan Gof West Virginia, former Secretary of the Navy nd former member of Congress, who is wide reported to be the coming Attorney-Gen ral, was in Washington to-day, but the politicians could not extract any information from him as to whether a Jabinet place has been offered him by President-elect McKinley whether he will or has accepted it. It is the general belief that either Maryland or West Virginia will secure the Cabinet honor that is prosed to belong to the South as the result of the Republican victories there at the No enter elections. Senator-elect Wellington of Mary land will not believe that West Virginia is to be honored over Maryland, that rave a Republican majority of over 30,000. is confident that James A. Gary, the and date of the Maryland Republicans, will be on McKinler's slate. It is said, moreover, by some of the friends of Judge Goff, that he s not disposed to give up a life place on the Circuit Court bench for a four years' term in the Cabinet, and they will not believe that he will do so even in solte of the positive state ment of influential Republians that his ap pointment as Attorney-General has already been decide "pon.

been decide "pon.

It is undersstood in Washington by those who are receiving reports from Canton and perchand that the final selection of Gen. Alger of Michical to be Secretary of War makes it certain that Wisconsin will not be represented in the Cahinet, even should the conflicting claims of the friends of Henry C. Payne and ex-Gov, Hoard be amically adjusted.

During the past day or two there has been renewed discussion of the probability of the expentation of Calinet place, presumably that of Secretary of the Treasury. The belief that he is to be appointed is based largely upon the report, which cannot be definitely confirmed or denied, that Gov. Merriam has leased a house in Washington, while indorsing Gen. Merriam very highly, say that there are reasons why his appointment would not be agreeable to other influential Minnesota Renublicans, oxing chiefly to local causes, and that therefore the President-elect has cent forced to not him outside of the list of possibilities, although personally he would like to have him as a member of his official ramily. The result of "Cousin" Observe's visit to Massachusettso consult ex-Gov. John Long, with a view to his acceptance of a Labinet place, has not yet been learned in Washington, but the Massachusetts nean are not particularly sangume that Gov. Long will be on the slate of that he could see his way to accepting a place if it should be offered him. It is undersstood in Washington by those

CABINET AS VIEWED IN CANTON McKinley Said to Be Displeased with

CANTON, O., Jan. 13,- There is no positive in formation here that Senator Sherman will be a member of Major McKinley's Cabinet, unless the interview credited to Congressman Grosvener to Cieveland is accepted as positive in fermation. There are good reasons for not accepting that interview as official information. Major McKinley himself will discuss neither the interview nor the subject, but from a trustworth; source it is learned that the publication of the statements credited t Ceneressman Grosvenor came as a complete surprise to Major McKinley, and that he is greatly displeased with their publication. This, of course, does not prove conclusively that he denies the truth of the statements but the tone of the information indicates as much. It is possible that the statements are correct, and that the Major objects to the premature publicity.

There has been but little on the surface to day to throw new light on the Cabinet problem. It is said that Gen. Osborne, the retary of the National Committee and Major McKinler's cousin, has been commissioned to ound ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts as to whether he would accept a Cabinet portfolio and that Gen. Osborne has informed Major Mo-Kinjey that Mr. Long is available if one of the rable portfolios should be offered him. When the making of a Cabinet was first con When the making of a Cabinet was first considered, it is well known that in a general way it was decided to have a New England man in the Cabinet, just as it was decided to have a southern man, one from the Northwestern territory, and, if found practicable, one from the Pacific coast. Chairman Neison A. Dialeys of the Waws and Means Committee was early and seriously considered for the Treasury, and was not enrirely left out, of the calculations until quite recently, when, it seems, his purposed condition arose as an insermentable barrier.

Then the list of eligibles from New Eusland was taken up, gand natural-

Then the list of eligibles from Eugland was taken up, gand naturally some investigation was instituted as to the qualifications as well as the personal inclinations of the men. Ex-tiov. Long is on the list of cligibles. So are Senator Lodge and ten. Praper of the same State; ex-Gov. Dillinaham and Senator Proctor of Vermont. Concressman Boutelle of Maire, Senator Hawley of Connection, and a number of others. Some of these, possibly Messrs. Proctor, Boutelle, and lodge, have been considered and sucken from the list of probabilities. But all have not, and Senator Hawley in the past fee days has been a very much discussed man in political circles.

a political circles, bally more people are interesting them in the matter of Secretary of Agricul results more resolts are interesting themselves in the matter of Secretary of Agriculture than in any of the other Cabinet portfolios, Nearly ever, part of the country seems to have a cardidate, and granges and farmers matters and individuals are deluging the fresident-elect with resolutions, resommendations, petitions, and letters. John A. Bigham of Ohio. National President of the Grange, and ex-Gav. W. D. Hoard of Wissonsin seen to be vieing with each other for the lead in this direction. But others are still in the race. Minnesota's State Chairman, Tams sixty of St. Paul, who is now, and has been for sight years, private secretary to the Governor of the State, accompanied by his wife, spent the afternoon at the McKinley home. He says the office seekers at home are so hard after him that he had to run away to rest, and dechied log to twashingston. The Bixbys sloped are: in Canton, not on a political mission, that to per nit Mrs. Bixby to meet Mejor and Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. Buy declined to express his present

per nit Mrs. Diacy ickinley.

I declined to express his prefer-ie Cabinet between ex-Senator C. id ex-fox. Meritam, both of whom sentioned ortosay which the neople is favored. He merely said Minne-te favored. He merely said Minneworsel. He merely said Minne-highly pleased with the selec-and that both are capable and the State's political household, doubt about what his advice is, 5. Peck of Burlington, Vt., 10-day, insists that he wants muself or for any one else, and to visit Major McKinley as a cerains Senator Proctor and the 44 Vermon; thinks the Senator to the State in the Senate than leck thinks that New England ated in the Cabinet. Presented in the Cabinet.

Y hissterious men spent most of the
They were tail hats, were dressed
c, and presented a distinguished apThey declined to revister and
constructed directions to the Memeand to several other places. One
time unknown. The other was exmen John Hart Brewer of Trenton.
D was on his way to visit his brother
to. Their doings here consisted of
the pustographs at a studio and getr ficking to affix his autograph to
they had received the usual hand-

Congressman C. B. Landis of Delphi, Ind., a short conference with Major McKinley. It also an Indian from Atoka, Indian Ter., named Eliphalet Mott Wright. Col. and Hiddle Porter of Philadelphia brought trigont invitation from Fennavivania and dignitarians to Major McKinley to attend inveiting of the Washington monument hill delphia some time in May. The Mad not promise, but said he would see if will be a grange it as to be present.

MARK HANNA'S PLANS.

fot Inclined to Back Up Grosvenor's Assertions About the Cabinet. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, -Mark Hanna said

"I do not think that I will leave Cleveland until I leave for the inauguration, which will be two or three days before McKinley leaves, in order to be on hand when he arrives. Itelative to my health, I will say that I do not relish having it made the sublect of widespread comment. While my physical condition has not been of the best am far from a collapse. A severe cold has been sticking close to and this coupled with a nervous trouble probably brought on by the close atten-tion to my work has sort of run me down; still. I have not allowed my indisposition to interfere with my being at work in my office every day. I slready feel improved in both body and spirit.

and will be my normal self in a day or two. This is the extent of my aliment.

"Relative to Grosvenor's claims that Sherman has been slated for the State portfolio, I will say that I know nothing about the matter. Grosvenor did the talking in a way that looked as if he knew all about the Cabinet selections. If he does it is news to me."

HARD SLEDDIN' FOR MADDEN. Not Having an Easy Time to Get the Sena-

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13,-At a meeting of Republican members of the House and Senate this afternoon it was decided to call the caucufor United States Senator for to-morrow night. This was the time fixed originally, but in the last day or two there had been differences among the supporters of candidates regarding the ex

the supporters of candidates regarding the expediency of having a caucus in advance of the joint session of the Assembly, which is to be held a week from to-morrow.

The caucus agreement is said to be a victory for Alcerman Madden of Chicago, who wanted an early date. The anti-Madden men brought out a new Senatorial candidate to-day. William H. Harper of Chicago, who was formerly a member of the Legislature. The committee of Chicago is Common Council declare that they have no candidate, and are against Madden on principle only.

After a meeting this afternoon they made the positive statement that Madden was beaten; that he had only 43 votes to Mason's 52. They said that Hitt and Carr have 9 each, Allerton 4, doubtful 9, with Allerton and Mason leanings. The Cook county machine, which is behind Madden, is said to admit for the first time that the fight is about even between him and Mason.

Balloting for Senator in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 13 .- The first ballot for United States Senator taken yesterday in the Idaho Legislature resulted as follows: Claggett (Pop.), 30; Dubois (sliver Rep.), 26; Glenn (Pop.), 5; Nelson (Pop.), 3; Balantyne (Pop.), 1; Coope (Pop.), 1; Angel (Pop.), 2; Cook (Pop.), 1; Heyburn (Rep.), 1. No choice, 36 votes being neces sary to elect. Five Democrats voted for Clag-gett, and Dubois polled the full strength of the silver Republicans. The Populists are now making efforts to reach an understanding with the Democrats, but the latter are holding off in the hope of securing the election of a Democrat, Johnson being the favorite. The Dubois men are confident they will get the eight votes re-quired to elect their man from the Democrats.

Ex-Lient,-Gov. Saxton Not Looking for

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Saxton was in the city on Tuesday. Stories having been circulated that be was an applicant for a Federal place, he told his friends who talked with him on the subject that such reports were without foundation, and that the only place he hoped to get is one on the Court of Claims.

The place of Appraiser of the Port is the one which is usually accorded to the up-country section when there is a change in the political administration of Federal affairs. Mr. Saxton said on Tuesday that he did not want that or any other Federal place.

Swine Breeders to Major McKinley. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.-The State Swine Breeders' Association and the State Live Stock Association to-day declared by resolution for Mr. F. D. Coburn of Kansas for Secretary of Agriculture in Major McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. Coburn is Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and it is predicted that at its annual meeting to-morrow Coburn will be again indorsed. The two associations also indorsed ex-Congressman W. A. Harris for United States Senator to succeed Peffer.

No Quorum of the Oregon Assembly, SALEN, Ore., Jan. 13 .- Only thirty-two mem-

bers of the Oregon State Assembly, which is eight short of a quorum, answered the roll call at yesterday afternoon's session. The object of the fillbusters in absenting themselves appears to be to coerce the Committee on Credentials into granting concessions and to defeat, it is said, the reflection of United States Senator Mitchell. Senatorial Fight in South Dakota

PIERRE S. D., Jan. 13. - The Senatorial situation has become more complicated, and the principal fight is apparently narrowing down to Kyle and Loucks. The friends of each of these can-didates say that their man is in the lead. Senator Kyle could, it is alleged, go into cancus with from sixteen to nineteen sure supporters. Loucks's friends say that they can reasonably

Senator Gallinger Renominated. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13, Sepator Jacob H. Gallinger was renominated unanimously tonight for the United States Senate in a caucus of the New Hampshire Republicans. There was no contest. Hon. James C. Lyford made the nomination speech, and the nomination was seconded by half a dozen men. This action makes his election certain. The Legislature stands: Republicans, 313: Democrats, 66.

John C. Spooner Nominated for Senator. Mantson, Wis., Jan. 13.-The Republican caucus, which was scheduled for to-morrow Spooner was nominated for the United States Senate. No indorsement of H. C. Payne for a Cabinet office was made. It is understood, however, that some action on this line will be taken by the members individually.

Senator Perkins Re-elected,

SACRAMENTO Cal., Jan. 13.-Both houses of the Legislature met in joint session to-day and cast the formal ballot electing George C. Per-kins United States Senator. The proceedings

SEATTLE SAVINGS BANK FAILS,

A Great Deal of Money Had Been With drawn-Depositors to Be Paid in Full. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 13.-The Seattle Savings Bank failed to open its doors yesterday When the Superior Court convened, upon application of one of the directors, H. O. Shuey was appointed receiver of the defunct institution A notice posted on the door said that depositors would be paid in full. This is regarded as alto-gether probable, as the liabilities are \$70,000 and the assets over \$150,000.

Many of the deposits in this bank were withdrawn during the recent election excite ment. As the deposits decreased the bank was compelled to dispose of its large line of warrants in order to keep its cash up to the required reserve. This continued until Monday, when some of the large depositors drew out their money. The officers of the bank, realizing the precarious condition, called in the full Board of Directors, and they ordered the bank leased.

closed.

It is understood that the direct cause of the bank closing is due to the attempted withdrawal of county funds on Monday by the requested that the amount due be paid in cash.

Henry Rogers, importer of fancy goods, novel tles, and bric-A-brac, at 558 Broadway, allowed three judgments to be taken against him yesterday aggregating \$27,154. They are in favor of Hugh O'Neill on demand notes, dated Nov. 24, 1896, and Jan. 12, 1897. Executions were issued to the Sheriff, and a deputy sheriff took charge of the store. Mr. Rogers has been in business about thirty years. He moved to his present location about ten years ago, having been pre viously at 435 Broome street. In July last his statement showed assets of \$163,000 and liabilities \$41,000. He was reputed to own his residence at 30 West Eighty-seventh street, which is said to have cost \$40,000, mortgages for \$22,000. Mr. Rogers has been somewhat unfortunate during his business career, having

for \$22,000. Mr. Rogers has occa somewhat unfortunate during his business career, having been burned out in January, 1888, and in January, 1885. His liabilities are currently reported to be from \$80,000 to \$100,000, a large part of which is due in Europe.

Marcello Henry Barlisti, banker and exchange broker of 50 Mulberry and 337 East 113th streets, who failed three weeks ago, made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday to John H. Jewell without preference. Orders were obtained yesterday from the Supreme Court vacating the two attachments in the Sheriff's hands.

Keller, Ettinger & Fink, wholesale dealers in jewelry at 24 John street, suspended yesterday. The liabilities are about \$150,000. The attorneys expected that a settlement would be speedly made with the creditors. The partners are Daniel Keller, Isaac B. Ettinger, and Henry J. Fink. They succeeded on Feb. 12, 1890, the firm of Pforzheimer, Keller & Co., in which they had all been partners. When Mr. Pforzheimer withdrew he became a partner in the firm of Koch, Dreyfus & Co., 22 John street, which failed on Monday.

William L. Jones, wholesale dealer in paper and twine at \$1 Murray street, made an assignment yesterday to Richard H. Gatling without preference. He has been in business since 1890, and claimed a capital of \$10,000.

Ashenser-Busch Brewing Asa'a recommends the use of the greatest of all tonics
"Mait-Nutrine," and guarantees the merits claimed

BENEDICT ARNOLD TRIED.

PROSECUTED BY SONS OF THE

Remarkable Case Made Out for the Traiter by His Advocate at the Celebra-tion of the Empire State Secrety After a Strong Presentation of the Prosecution. The trial of Benedict Arnold, which was arranged some time ago by Chauncey M. Depew and his compatriots in the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, took place at the Hotel Normandie last night. It had been arranged to have a prosecuting attorney and s lawyer for the defence, who were to present was to sum up, and the audience, acting as a jury, was to decide whether there were extenuating circumstances in Arnold's case. The programme was carried out so far as the arguments were concerned, but when the lawyers had finished it was so late that Dr. Depew deelded to sum up at some future occasion. Henry W. Sackett, who is on Gov. Black's staff. and Edward A. Sumner, formerly of Minnesota, but now of this city, represented the prosecu-

tion and defence, respectively.

After the indictment, which consisted of a review of Arnold's shortcomings, had been read by Col. John P. Scharf, who drew it up, Dr. Depew called on Co!. Sackett to present his side of the case. Col. sackett said :

"The name of Benedict Arnold is the most infamous and his memory the most odious in American annals. It is now 120 years since the commission of that foul crime, but his name will be always linked with it in our history; he has been dead for a century, but his name ! only the more infamous, and to-day is on record in all lands as the synonym of all that is vile and execrable.

"Now, the question is, is all of this condemnation and detestation of this man unjust? Has contumely undeserved been heaped upon him? Has a single flower been plucked that should have been allowed to grow above his grave? For my part I am glad I represent the negative side of this argument. I can see no For his brave deeds I give credit to other. For his brave deeds I give credit to Benedict Arnold, but no one has ever dared, not even those who were to profit by his crime, to effer these up as palliation of his act. No scorn was more bitter than that the English had for Arnold. Remounter the scene in the House of Parliament when Lord Lauder-dale pointed him out and held him up to his fellows as Arnold the traitor. And later, too, when another nobleman pointed at him as he stood in the rear of the gallery and said: 'I will not speak while that man is in the house.' No general discussion of the character of the man would be complete without dwelling on the berrayal of West Point, which was the culmination of a career of treachery. The man on the betrayal of West Point, which was the culmination of a career of treachery. The man had all the qualities of his spendthrift father, and none of those delightfut ones of his sweet mother. Go back to Arnold's boyhood and you find him remarkable for his cruelty. Tearing insects and birds apart was one of his pet amusements. Tossing glass in the road that his barefooted comrades might walk on it and cut their feet was another. He was cruel to children in other ways, too, and frequently beat and abused those against whom he held a grievance. And yet even as a lad he proved his physical courage and recklessness. He would ride on top of the great water wheel of the mill in his native town, sometimes making the complete circuit, under water and all, with it. This and other acts showed the innate recklessness, or courage, you showed the innate recklessness, or courage, you showed the innate recklessness, or courage, yo showed the innate recklessness, or courage, you may call it, of the man.

Never to the time of his death did Benedict Arnold learn how to obey. Nowhere in his record of victories and achievements can one be found which was the result of orders from a superior. He either did things on his own judgment or in direct opposition to the orders he had received. Benedict Arnold was never a good soldler. He was best fitted to be a guerrilla chieftain.

"Let us give full credit to him for his energy.

Let us give full credit to him for his energy "Let us give full credit to him for his energy and promptness when the news of the skirmish at Lexington first came. Yet when he reached Boston and went before the Massachusetts committee it was with a lie on his lies.

"Following this negimning of his campal, momes a record of bravery, dishonesty, betty quarrels, and vatity, such as is embodied in no other man in history.

"The two battles of Bemis Heights deserve

more than passing notice. At the time he was the most outraged and abused, and the most the most outraged and abused, and the most quarrelsome man in the army. After the first battle came the quarrel with Gates and the subsequent handing in of his papers by Aruold. He had determined to go away then, but he saw the coming battle and could not go away on the eve of such an event. He stayed, and then came that battle in which he did such vallant service. He was a public idoi then and Congress voted him the commission of Major-General, which he had craved so long. Had Benedict Arnold died then all of his past deeds could have been forgotten and mayhap some of his descendants would have been here to night to help us ceiebrate the anniversary of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

"But he didn't die, and then in rapid succession followed the acts which culminated in his

"But he didn't die, and then in rapid succession followed the acts which culminated in his treason. Judas Iscarlot went and hanged himself, but Benedict Arnold seemed to be preserved to show all men how despicable is a traitor in the hands of the evil one. It was a craven and despicable spirit that Arnold showed all through the negotiations with the British. It hangiling over the price to be paid him for the betrayal of his country, his leaving his wife in a beirayal of his country, his leaving his wife in a swoon on the floor of their house when he fled to the British ship, and his giving up as prisoners to the British the boatmen who rowed him out to the Vulture that memorable night, all show the nature and tendency of the man.

"For als actsof valor, full honor, but for all the rest, ignoming, shame, and everlasting exercation."

out to the Vulture that memorable night, all snow the nature and tendency of the man.

"For als acts of valor, full honor, but for all the rest, ignominy, shame, and everlasting exectation.

"We have heard the prosecution, now let's hear what the defence has got to say," said Dr. Denew, when the applause with which Col. Sackett's speech was rewarded had died out.

There was a craning of necks to see Mr. Sumner, who came forward smilling. He seemed to realize that he was in a hotbel of patriots and that his task was not to be an easy one; but he went at it in a good-natured way and won his audience at the start.

"My client has been called the worst man since Cain, Judas, Nero, Mephisiopheles, and the devil," he said, "but I want it understood that I don't admit anything. Before I do anything else I want to knock my friend Col. Sackett out on a few little points that he has raised. In the first place, he has told you about Arnold slinking out of the Hoves of Parliament whon Lord Lauderdale pointed him out and called him a traiter. That is not so, for the very good reason that he was not there at the time. He was told of the reference afterward, however, and a duel between him and Lord Lauderdale followed. It was a bloodless affair, but only because Arnold refused to kill his man, saying that he wanted an apology. He you it, as history tells us.

Col. Sackett says that he never served under the orders of another General. That, too, is not so. He was sent by Washington to serve under St. Clair, and did so for a long campaign. And about the men who rowed him out to the Vulture. They were not detained. Arnold offered them places in the British army if they chose to stay, freedom to return to the shore if they did not. One or two remained with him and the rest went back. So much for a few of those that have been fixed on Arnold. One of the worst of them is hat he robbed hens' nest. How many of you men who are sitting in judgment on this man to night can have been fixed on Arnold. One of the worst of them to have a sh

temnation were just."
Prior to the trial a meeting of the society was held and officers for 1897, to be voted for next month, were put in nomination.

\$50,000 FOR A WIFE'S AFFECTION Colwell Gets Judgment by Default Agains Br. Charles A. Tinker.

Frederick L. Colwell, a stock broker, obtained judgment by default for \$50,000 damages sefore Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday against his former family physician, Dr. Charles A. Tinker, for the alienphysician, Dr. Charles A. Tinker, for the alien-ation of the affections of Mrs. Genevieve L. Colwell. Mr. Colwell recently obtained an absolute divorce from his wife on the ground of her relations with Dr. Tinker, and her appeal from the decree was argued at the present term of the Appellate Division, the Court reserving decision. A motion will probably be made to open the default taken resterday if Mrs. Colwell ancceeds on her all pal.

ARBITRATION COMMENTS.

The European Press Think the Trenty Is a Momentous Document.

VIENNA, Jan. 13 .- The Fremdenblatt, in its comments upon the general arbitration treaty just concluded between the United States and Great Britain, save it is most gratifying and important that within a year after a sharp difference between the two countries such a treaty

should have been signed. The Neue Freie Presse says: "The news is joyfully echoed throughout the civilized world." Pants, Jan. 13.—The Eclair says: "The United States and Great Britain present a generous and noble example, which deserves to be followed by the European powers,"

The Solell expresses the opinion that the treat; was not inspired for the purpose of universa peace, but purely in the Anglo-Saxon interest. LONDON, Jan. 13,-The St. James's Gazette says that although it has been the fashion in England to scoff at Secretary Olney as an ama teur diplomat, he seems likely to leave a mark upon the international system of the civilized world. Referring to the reply which Secretary Oliney is alleged to have made to the Russian Minister at Washington in answer to the question whether the treaty was offensive and defensive, that in the ordinary diplomatic acceptance of the term it is not a treaty of defence and offence, but an agreement with Great Britain in support of the Monroe doctrine, the St. James's Gazette says:

"The assumption is somewhat hastily made that the United States will exchange her traditional friendship for Russia for a close general alliance with England. We could wish for nothing better, and would be prepared to recognize almost anything in reason if it could get the two great nations of Anglo-Saxon stock into line together against the world."

The Morning Post regards the treaty as rather experimental, and takes exceptions to article 8 of the agreement, providing for the appointment as one of the arbitrators of a judicial officer of any State or Territory Involved in a question at issue. "As American politics is constituted," the paper adds, "there may always be an anti-British element on this tribunal on any question affecting dominion or frontier."

The Chrimicle prints an interview with Mr. teur diplomat, he seems likely to leave a mark

aways be an anti-British element on this tribunal on any question affecting dominion or frontier."

The Chronicle prints an interview with Mr.
Richard R. Dobell, Speaker of the Canadian
House of Commons, in which he says that Canada would rejoice at the completion of the
Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and that
the present Canadian Cabinet would do everything possible to complete the good work, so
that Canadians as well as Englishmen will live
with the United States as friends.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News
says that France is ripe for a similar arrangement with the United States.

A Berlin despatch to the Nandard says it is
not likely that the Continental powers will enter into any arbitration agreement with the
American republic.

The Borrsen Courier expresses the opinion
that the treaty imposes such obligations upon
the United States as should prevent her from
tolerating future filibustering expeditions to
Cuia.

Hellin, Jan 13.—All of the German newspa-

Cules.

BEHLIN, Jan. 13.—All of the German newspapers, with the exception of the Radical organs, express contempt for the treaty.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

Count Muravieff, a Great Admirer of France, Appointed to the Office. Sr. Peressumo, Jan. 13.-M. Shiskin, the blef assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire.

The nomination of Count Muravieff for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs has created considerable surprise. The new Minister is in favor of a pacific policy and is a favorite of the favor of a pacific policy and is a favorite of the lowager Empress, to whose influence his ap-pointment is attributed. Count Muravieff is pronouncedly anti-German in his views and a great admirer of the French.

Pattis, Jan. 13.—The Paris newspapers ex-nress satisfaction at the sepointment of Count Muravieff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

E. J. IVORY'S CASE.

Mr. McIntyre Is by No Means Hopeful of

LONDON, Jan. 13.-Mr. John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York county, who is in London to assist in the defence of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, charged with conspiring with Tynan, Kearney, and with conspiring with Tynan, Kearney, and Haines to commit dynamite outrages, said to-day that he was by no means hopeful of securing Ivory's acquittal. The public, he thought, was unduly prejudiced against Ivory, and this feeling would naturally militate against his acquittal by the jury. However, he added, he had studied the records of the case, and was unable to see in what way Ivory had been implicated in breaking any British statute. Ivory, he said, would plead not guilty.

PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

Put In Jall If They Go Back to France.

Pauls, Jan. 13. The inquiry into the quesion of the responsibility of the Panama Canal culprits for the fines imposed upon them was closed to-day. The tribunal decided that ex-Minister Balliaut, Charles de Lessens, and Blon- gress, except as modified by the President's din were responsible for the fine of 891,000 | right of veto, and therefore the test of whether france imposed upon Bathaut, in addition to a the recognition of a Government belonged to Panama scandal. Baihaut was released from prison a few months, but on Dec. 11 was resrected, in order that he might serve two years, additional imprisonment for failure to pay the fine. He is now in prison, where he will remain, and if they return to France, Blondin and De Lesseps will be put in jail.

Liberal Gains ja Yorkshire

LONDON, Jan. 13.-The election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Fell Pease, Liberal member of the House of Commons for the Cleveland division of Yorkshire. North Riding, was held yesterday and resulted in the choice of Mr. Alfred E. Pease, Liberal, who received 5.50% votes, against 4.050 cast for Major Repner, the Conservative candidate. The result shows a Liberal gain of 841 over the vote cast in the last general election.

The Fuerat Blamarck Still Aground, Hamburo, Jan. 13. The Hamburg-American ine steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which ran aground

in the Elbe on Jan. 6, is still grounded, all efforts to float her having thus far proved futile. The steamer is advertised to sail from this port on Jan. 15.

Dr. Allingham performed a successful opera-on in London yesterday upon Mr. George A. irkpatrick, Lieutenaut-Governor of Ontario, le is now doing well.

He is now doing well.

A number of distressed Canadians from Brazi, en route for Montreal, are now in Liverpool. Some of them will sail for Canada to-day and the remainder on Saturday.

The British steamer Graffor, from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24 for Liverpool, came into collision in the Mersey yesterday with the British steamer Australia, bound for Hombay. The Australia had a hole stove in her bow and returned to her dock.

QUADRANGULAR BOAT RACE.

The Harvard and Cornell Captains Hold an Informal Conference at Albany. ALBANY, Jan. 13 .- A conference was held in this city to-day by E. O. Spellman, Captain of the Cornell rowing crew, and D. M. Goodrich, Captain of the Harvard crew. It was not of an official nature, but will tend to settle the difficulties that have cropped up in connection with the next boat race.

Spellman came to Albany in response to a telegram from Capt. Goodrich, asking him to meet him at the Kenmore Hotel. Neither had authority to make any propositions, but they remained together nearly all day, and every point was talked over.

Guodrich said that as far as he knew Harvard was not in favor of having a quadrangular race this year. He thought that Harvard did not care to row Pennsylvania or Columbia again. The crimson wishes to abide by its contract with Cornell. him at the Kenmore Hotel. Neither had au-Cornell.

The time for the race was discussed, and, although Cant. Goodrich did not want to officially state when the race should take place, he thought about the 1st of July would be suitable. Capt. Spellman said this would probably be suitable to Cornell, and although Cornell could not ask Harvard to row Pennsylvania or Columbia as it did last year, Corneli would take them on.

Postmuster Meaing Expects to Serve Under

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13,-Mr. Hesing, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and Postmaster of Chicago, is in town. Mr. Hesing, although a Democrat, said he expected to hold office dur-ing the McKinley Administration. He sup-ported the gold Democracy ticket in the recent campaign, and thinks this fact entitles him to a new lease of official life.

Diseases of Men.

Dr. HALLETT, 40 years a blood and nerve specialist, cures all secret and private diseases of men in a few days: blood poisoning, ulcers, skin diseases, sore threat, mouth, painful swellings, kidney, nervous dehility, underveloped organs, impediment to marriage, lost vigor restored. Dr. HALLETT, 216 Kast 16th at, near 5d av., New York. No charge unless cured, Hours 9 to 9; Sundays 9 to 8. Post allvice free.

BEATEN BY CAB DRIVERS.

A NEW MAN BADLY INJURED BY A GANG OF STRIKERS.

Set Upon in a Restaurant by the "Peace-ful and Law-Abiding Strikers" and Dec-Police-Strikers Held Without Ball, The "peaceful and law-abiding strikers," as the late employees of the New York Cab Company call themselves, have furnished another proof that the services of the police are neces sary in order to save the lives of the new employees. It was not the fault of the strikers or their sympathizers that Andrew M. Seguine, a new driver attached to the West Seventy-fifth street stable, was not killed by them, as he might have been but for the arrival of the riotous police. The attack on Seguine was made about midnight on Tuesday in the Morningside restaurant, kept by Thomas Fee at 306 Boulevard, and is the sec-ond attack on him make by strikers. Seguine finished his last trip, escorted by Policeman Granville in a cab shortly before midnight and then went to the restaurant, which is a great resort of cabmen, for supper. Policeman Granville went to the stable, which is at Seventy-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue. Policemen Townsend and Carlin, who, with

lowing a cab to the Catholic Club. when Seguine entered, and winks began to pass between them. As Seguine rose to go after finishing his meal his way was barred by two of the strikers, who asked him where he was going.
"I'm going home," said Seguine, trying to

Granville, are assigned to this stable, were fol-

"I'm going home," said Seguine, trying to pass.
"No, you aint," said one of them, with an oath, and struck him. The other hit Seguine in the head, and Seguine put up his hands and began to defend himself. This seemed to be the signal for a general attack. Bottles of pickles and Worcestershire sauce, sait cellars, empty cruet stands, fragments of meat and potatoes, knucklebones of ham, and everything else that came bandy were thrown at Seguine. He was knocked down, and when he rose, covered with blood, a second fusilisate was fired and he was knocked down again.
Seguine appealed to Fee, who was leaning his elbews on the counter, for help, but Fee, he alleges, paid no attention. With shouts of "sock it to the scab," a rush was made for Seguine, as if to finish him, and he was knocked down again, but he scrambled to his feet. He made for the door and shouted "police". The cry was heard by Policeman Greenville and several other policemen. They surrounded the resurrant and the following the state of the second of the search by Policeman Greenville and several other policemen. They surrounded

again, but he scrambled to his feet. He made for the door and shouted "police" The cry was heard by Policeman Greenville and several other policemen. They surrounded the restaurant, and the following, all of whom are cab drivers, and some of whom had taken refuge in the celiar, were arrested Martin Holmes, Richard Harvey, William Campbell, John Uarney, Michael Nare, and James Tait. The police also arrested Andrew Jones, a nearo driver who was there, and Proprietor Fee. They were all arraigned before Maristrate Motth Yorkville Court later, where Tait was recognized as an ex-employee by an official of the New York Cab Company.

Seguine had been taken to howevelt Hospital to have his wounds dressed. His face was completely covered with cuts and bruises. He was then taken home, but was unable to leave his teed to attend court. Maristrate Mott held all the prisoners expent Fee without hall and adjourned the hearing forty-eight hours to see if Seguine could appear. The charge against Fee is disorderly conduct. It was alleged outside of court that he at first refused to let Seguine out because his check was not paid, but this was not verified. The negro said that he only went into the restaurant for a cup of coffee. Harvey and Campbell, two of the other brisoners, tried to detend themselves, saying that they had not participated in the assault. "That makes no difference," said the Magistrate. "The complainant is not here, and I cannot go into the examination."

Seguine, the lyinged man, was once the proprietor of a livery stable. Getteral Manager iteffernan of the company visited him at his residence, itst West Forty-seventh street, last night, and advised him to go to itoosevelt Hospital, offering to pay all his expenses while there. He declined the offer. It was thought that he was more seriously injured than was at first supposed.

CONGRESS IS SUPREME.

Chailenged and Defled Its Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. The resolution offered last week by Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) asserting the authority of Congress in the recognition of foreign Governments and recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) addressed the Senate. He said that in December last he introduced a concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the question of the recognition by this Government of any people as a free and dependent nation is one exclusively for the determination of Congress. As he could not call up his own resolution, he would make Mr. Mills's resolution the text of his remarks.

It was undeniable, he said, that all legislative power was vested by the Constitution in Conrecognition make that law which was not law before?" If it did, then the power lay in Congress and not in the Executive. He argued that the recognition of a new power did create a new legal status, and was therefore exclusively within the province of the law-making power. When the act of recognition was by the President, it derived its validity from the assent of Congress, either direct or implied.

Mr. Bacon's proposition was this: That the ultimate power to determine whether a nation should or should not be recognized was in the law-making branch of the Government, and that when that branch, in full knowledge of what is going on, permits the Executive to act in the matter, it is a confirmation of the Presi-

that when that branch, in full knowledge of what is going on, permits the Executive to act in the matter, it is a confirmation of the President's act.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) put the case of the recognition by the President of a Minister representing a new Government, and asked Mr. Bacon whether that recognition was final and bound Congress and the country. Mr. Bacon gave a decidedly negative response; and when Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) followed up Mr. White's question by asking whether Congress might order such Minister to be sent home. Mr. Bacon's response in the affirmative was e maily positive. Mr. Bacon's response in the affirmative was e maily positive. Mr. Bacon went on to argue that if the President had the sole and exclusive power of recognizing or refusing to recognize a new Government, no monarch ever wielded a more absolute power, and there was not on earth to-day a constitutional monarch that wielded such power. It was safer, he argued, that the determination of such a great question should not be within the control of one man, but should be under the control of the law-making jower.

"The secretary of State," Mr. Bacon continued, "has denied the pawer of Congress, has dened its authority, and has proclaimed through the press to foreign nations that even if such proposed action shall be placed on the statute book in due form of law, the President will not obey it. He has practically threatened Congress with the veto of the President, and has added that if passed over the veto, it will be thrown back in the face of Congress as so much waste paper. Never was challenge of power more sharply made. Never was definence of authority more boldly give: "

Mr. Bacon confined himself to the constitutional and legal points in the argument, refraining from every aliusion to the practical question of recognizing the republic of Cuba. He spoke for nearly three hours. No action was taken on Mr. Mille's resolutions.

A hill appointing the secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General

A bill appointing the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General a commission to settle the debt of the Pacific railroads to the Government was introduced by Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.). Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and was referred to that committee.

The asking of permission by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) to correct a sub-head in his speech as published in the Record, afforded the presiding officer (Mr. Hill) the chance of putting the question in these words: "Is there objection to striking out the successes and failures of Mark Hanna?" There was a laugh, but no objection. The House spent to-day on work on the calendar and passed to-day on work on the calendar and passed a number of minor bills by unanimous consent. The bill providing that oleonargarine and other imitation dairy products shall be subject to the laws of the States or Territories into which they are transported was spring unexpectedly. Strong opposition developed at once, with the result that after a long wrangle a demand for the previous question on the bassage of the bill was voted down by a narrow majority.

The Quigg Custom House Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. Senator Murphy of

New York to-day reintroduced the bill offered during the last session by Representative Quigg. appointing George H. Post, Charles N. Taintor. appointing George in Post, Charles S., Jaintor, and James T. Kilbreth of New York a commission to erect a new Custom House in that city on the site now occupied by the present Custom House. It provides for leasing suitvible temporary quarters for the customs officers, the sale and removal of the old building, and the erection by contract of a new structure at a cost not exceeding \$5.000,000.

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E O THOMPSON TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

City Hall Park 245 BROADWAY OLNEY'S REQUEST REJECTED.

The Senate Refus o Modify the Argentina and Orange WASHINGTON, Jan. 13,-The Senate devoted two hours this afternoon to the consideration o the request of Secretary Othey for an amendment to the extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic, ratified Monday, by the insertion of a clause requiring each Government to give up its own citizens on

each Government to give up its own citizens on extradition demanded by the other Government a party to the treaty. This language appears in none of our treaties, and was so out of the usual order of things that it caused a long debate, participated in by Senators Morgan, Sherman, Chandler, Hoar and others.

These Senators took the position that each Government was the judge of its own rights in such case. Somator Davis also spoke at some length in opposition to the request of the Secretary. It was shown that this country had nevergiven up its own citizens, and the Senate beld that the inguage asked for was unnecessary. At the conclusion of the debate no formal action was taken, but it was evident that the Secate would decline to make the amendment asked for, and the treaty will stand as ratifled on Monday last. asked for, and the treaty will stand as ratified on Monday last.

The general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain was read in the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning and discussed informally. There was no suggestion as to a debate, and at no time was there any disposition to take up the subject at to-day's ession for serious discussion. It was decided that as the press had published the text of the convention the hijunction of secrecy might as well be removed. The treaty will probably remain in committee for several weeks.

It Proposes to Increase the Force to 80,000 Men and Add Two Artillery Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-To give the United States army a modern organization and enable it to fight on even terms with European armies employing modern armament and methods, is the purpose of a bill that was ordered to be favorably reported to-day by the House Committee on Milliary Affairs. The bill increases the number of enlisted men from 25,000 to 30,000, the number of companies in each regiment from ten to twelve, and adds two regiments of artillery to the army. With the new methods in force each infantry regiment will contain in future three Majora, instead of one as at present. The effect of this will be to promote fifty Captains to the rank of Major, fifty First Lieutenants to First Lieutenants, if the milliary academy at West Point cannot furnish the additional number of cadets necessary to fill these Second Lieutenanticles the appointments may be made from the enlisted men or from civil life.

The bill has the approval of the Secretary of War, and may be said to have been prepared at the War Department. The House committee have had if under advisement for some time, and the instructions to-day to Mr. Hull of lowa, the Chairman of the committee, to report it favorably expressed practically the unanimous sentiment of the members. orably reported to-day by the House Committee

PLATES FOR THE BATTLE SHIPS

Made for the Wisconsin Are All Right. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. Naval Constructor turned from Bethlehem, Pa., where he examined the plates made for the battle ship Wisconsin, now under construction at San Francisco. He found them fully up to specifications, so there will be no delay on that vessel. Constructor Dashiell will now go to Newport News, where the work on the battle ships Kearsarge and Kentucky is practically suspended on account of tests which cast doubt on the quality of all the steel provided. It is believed that the methods of working the plates into those ships is as much at fault as the plates themselves, and the constructor hopes to devise some method by which sufficient good material out of the hundreds of tons on hand may be selected and the work continued, while an opportunity will be given the steel contractors to make good the deficiency. The Steel Board will consider Constructor Dashiell's report on Friday, and there is likelihood that construction may be recommenced at Newport News next week. consin, now under construction at San Fran-

next week. Short Wheat Crop in Australasia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The wheat crop of Australasia for the coming harvest is so short. according to estimates reported to the State Department by Consul Bell at Sydney, that it will reduce that country from her position as will reduce that country from her position as sixth wheat-exporting country of the globe to about the eleventh wheat-importing country. Instead of being an exporter of about 12,000, 100 bushels ner year, Australasia will have to import not far from 5,000,000 to supply the deficiency for short crops. This will be of considerable henceft to America, for not only will the United States supply the chief part of the deficiency, but she will also make good a large part of the world's deficiency, caused by the loss of Australasia's crop. With a failure in India and a short crop throughout Europe, there will be no trifling advantage to United States wheat growers.

The Agricultural Apprepriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was presented to the House tolay by Mr. Wadsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. It carries an appropriation of \$3,152,752, an increase of \$102,780 over the amount appropriated for the current facal year. The only material increase is under the head of the Bureau of Animai Industry, and is intended to allow the extension of meat inspection. The committee discussed the matter of "compulsory meat inspection," but decided to make it the subject of an independent bill and not to place it in the appropriation bill.

For the "purchase and distribution of valuable seeds," an appropriation of \$120,000 standade, and the Secretary is directed to expend the appropriation. Secretary Morton made no estimate for this expenditure, and, as in former bills, it was inserted without his sanction. mittee on Agriculture. It carries an appropri

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.- Two cavairy Majors

were placed on the retired list of the army tolay at their own request, Major William B. Kennedy of the Fourth and Major Adam Kramer of the Sixth. To the principal vacan-cies thus caused the following promotions oc-cur: In the Sixth Cavairy, Capt. Louis H. Bucker, Ninth Cavairy, becomes Major, and First Lieutenaut Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, becomes Captain.
In the Fourth Cavalry, Capt. Eli L. Higgins, Second Cavalry, becomes Major and First Lieut. Lloyd M. Brest, same regiment, becomes Cap-

Addicks Confers with Republican Senators WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. Mr. J. Edward Addicks of Delaware was at the Capitol to-day conferring with Republican Senators about the conferring with Housbiran Senators about the situation in Delaware. It is understood that Mr. Addicks desires the support of the Republican leaders in effecting a solidification of the Republican leaders in his State, and he expects good results to grow out of his conference here, it is understood also that Mr. Addicks has signified his willingness to be guided by the Republican leaders in the couduct of affairs in his State so far as he may be able to control them.

PLAN FOR MONEY REFORM

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE AD-

Indorsement of the Gold Standard and of the Gradual Estirement of Demand Obligations - Two Plans to Scare a Commission to Consider the Subject, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13. The National Monhere two days, adopted this afternoon almost unanimously a declaration of what legislation

in its opinion is needed upon the subject. This declaration included a demand for the maintenance of the gold standard and the re-Government. Accompanying this was a proposition for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report by bill or otherwise upon the evils and remedies of the currency system. This was the unanimous conclusion of the Committee on Resolutions, a result that was expected by the delegates. Indorsement in the convention was not secured, however, without opposition, and an exceedingly animated debate, with short controversies between Congressman Fowler of New Jersey and State Assemblyman Roots of Indiana, and Congressman Walker of Massachuserta and John Harsen Rhoades of New York.

The feature of the morning session was speech by Congressman Fowler, in which he mentioned what he thought were the causes of the present financial fils and the remedy therefor. Numerous suggestions of reform were made on the floor, and half a dozen speeches were made while waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

It was not until the third session of the day that H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of his committee. He said it was the unanimous expression of the committee and asked like unanimous support from the convention. M. E. Ingalls read the report:

"This conference declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straightforward, and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be: "First-That the present gold standard

should be maintained. "Second-That steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that in such retire-

ment provision should be made for a separation

of the revenue and note issuedepartments of

the Treasury. "Third-That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and a safe and elastic circulation, and especially and elastic circulation, and especially with a view to securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof. For the purpose of effectively promoting the above objects:

"Resolved, That fifteen members of this conference be appointed by the Chairman to act as an Executive Committee while this convention is not in session, with full power of this convention. The Executive Committee shall have the power to increase its member-hip to any number not exceeding forty-five, and five members thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum of said committee.

thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum or said committee.

"The Executive Committee shall have special charge of the solicitation, receipt, and disburse-ment of contributions voluntarily made, for all purposes; shall have power to call this conven-tion together again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said com-mittee shall continue in office, with power to fill vacancies, until discharged at a future meeting of this convention. vacancies, until discharged at a future meeting of this convention.

"Resided, That it shall be the duty of this "Resided, That it shall be the duty of this "Resided, That it shall be the duty of this "Residence," at the shall be the duty of the shall be the shall be the duty of the shall be the shall be

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this Executive Committee to endeavor to procure at the special session of Congress, which it is understood will be called in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a Monetary Commission by the President to consider the entire question and report to Congress at the earliest day possible, or failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby authorized and converged to select

to Congress at the earliest day possible, or failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a commission of eleven members according to rules and plans set forth in the suggestions submitted to the Convention by Mr. Hanna of Indianapolis, as follows:

"Article I.—The committee shall consist of eleven members, to be named by the Executive Committee appointed by this convention. The Executive Committee appointed by this convention. The Executive Committee appointed by this convention. The executive Committee appointed by the committee of fill vacancies in the commission as they may occur.

"Article II.—The first meeting of the commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee of this convention in a call to be issued therefor and at such meeting the commission shall organize by the election of such officers and the adoption of such rules and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed to by a majority of its members; and thereafter taball be governed by such rules and by-laws subject to these articles.

"Article III.—All rules and by-laws of the

bers; and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws subject to these articles. "Article III.—All rules and by-laws of the commission and all its proceedings shall be directed toward the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country and all relations and aspects and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remelies therefor, and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting these me. excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sums set apart for such purposes by the Executive Committee.

"Article IV.—The Executive Committees of the convention shall use as much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose to defray all necessary expenses of the commission, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly, and no liability shall attach to said commission or to this convention beyond the amount so notified.

"Article V.—When the labors of this commission have been completed as far as practicable, the Executive Committee, if it deems it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such unit; and at the meeting so convened the committee shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present the same to this convention is deemed advisable, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such leavisation.

"Resided, That all resolutions and communications as to meethed a convention and communications as to meethed a company and the meethed as to meethed a convention and communications as to

bers for action; and if legislation is deemed advisable, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills broylding for such legislation.

"Resided, That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this convention be referred to such commission when formed."

The first sentence read by Mr. Ingalis caused a great cheering, which intercented the reading for some seconds and led Mr. Ingalis to remark:

"Well, that seems to be all right, anyhow."

Congressman Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, opposing the adoption of the report, said that his committee and the Senate Committee on Finance had determined to present some plan of currency and banking reform for consideration at the extra session of Congress, But for the cailing of this convention such a plan would have been presented before now, lie said that in his opinion the proposition contained in the committee's report could not obtain consideration prior to the assembling of the Fitty-sixth Congress.

"Do you want to put off rehef," he asked, "until that time, keeping the people in suspense and distress for that much longer time?"

Congressman Fowler of New Jersey offered an amendment to consilitate a permanent Executive Committee of the convention, consisting of one member from each State, to act in conjunction with the Congressional committees in framing a bill to carry out the purpose rule inned in the committee of the convention, consisting of one member from each State, to act in conjunction with the Congress long of minimal and economic subjects.

To John Harsen Rhondes of New York, Mr. Walker said he was pleading for a clange in the proposition of the committees meant a deap of action until the Fifty-sixth Congress, which might differ from the present one on financial and economic subjects.

To John Harsen Rhondes of New York, Mr. Walker said he was pleading for a clange in the post, for the people, and this convention."

Mr. Rhondes—Is it tr

offer of a price of redection of the members? [Loud amplianse.]
Mr. Walker - It this is to be a Government of the nearly for the people, and this convention cheers the sentiment and spirit of that inquiry. I have nothing to say. Fut if a member does not act so as to cat a reflection, he does not represent the nearly squeetion was ordered, and the report and resolutions agreed to with only two or three negative voices.
The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee. Chaleman Patterson said that after a conference with Mr. Having he would autonice the names of the committee provided for in the resolutions adopted.

adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. Livet,-Col. McLane Tilton of the Marine Corps has applied to be placed on the retired list under the thirty year clause. Col. Tilion is now in charge of the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, where he has marine parrays at Antapois, where he has erve, for the last four years, and pravious to that was stationed at Norfelk. His last cruise was in 1888, Col. Tilton was conspicuous in the Chinese riots a number of years ago, and his management of the marines at that time won for him high regard in the entire navy. He hails from Maryland, and could have remained on active duty until 1900 if he wished.